

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF FOSSIL ENERGY
NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY





#### **CONTACT POINTS**

#### Scott M. Klara

Sequestration Technology Manager National Energy Technology Laboratory 626 Cochrans Mill Road P.O. Box 10940 Pittsburgh, PA 15236 412-386-4864 scott.klara@netl.doe.gov

#### Karen Cohen

Project Manager National Energy Technology Laboratory 626 Cochrans Mill Road P.O. Box 10940 Pittsburgh, PA 15236 412-386-6667 karen.cohen@netl.doe.gov

#### Aydemir Nehrozoglu

Foster Wheeler North America Corp.

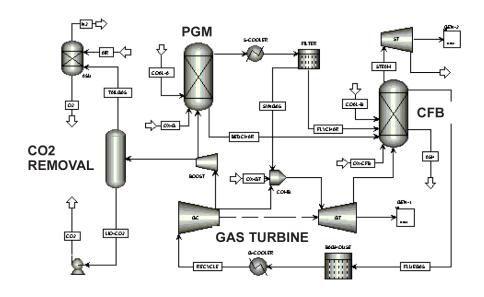
12 Peach Tree Hill Road Livingston, NJ 07039 973-535-2541

# ADVANCED CO<sub>2</sub> Cycle Power Generation

# **Background**

This project will develop a conceptual power plant design based on hybrid fluidized bed technology that can achieve 100%  $CO_2$  capture while avoiding the cost and technical limitations of  $CO_2$  separation from syngas. The plant utilizes the novel concept of using  $CO_2$  as a working fluid within a coal gasification-based power plant, which efficiently generates power while concentrating  $CO_2$  for sequestration.

The first step of the process is air separation, where oxygen is extracted from air for use in both the gasification and combustion processes. Oxygen reacts with coal and steam in a partial gasification module (PGM) to generate syngas and char residue. Both of these fuel streams are then burned with oxygen: The syngas is burned in the combustion turbine to drive a gas turbine generator, and the char is burned in a CFB steam generator to make steam for the steam cycle.





The  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is concentrated in the process by recycling the exhaust gas flow, consisting primarily of  $\mathrm{CO}_2$ , between the CFB combustor and the combustion turbine. As the final step to balance the process, a portion of the pressurized  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  rich gas is diverted from the process for sequestration. There is no plant stack and all waste streams including  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  from the process are in their most concentrated and manageable form.

### **CUSTOMER SERVICE**

1-800-553-7681

#### **WEBSITE**

www.netl.doe.gov

#### **PARTNERS**

Foster Wheeler North America Corp.

#### COST

**Total Project Value:** \$300,000

DOE/Non-DOE Share: \$240,000/\$60,000

## **Primary Project Goal**

The main goal is to develop an advanced, gasification-based power cycle that produces a concentrated CO<sub>2</sub> stream for sequestration while achieving high plant efficiency and reliability at a competitive cost.

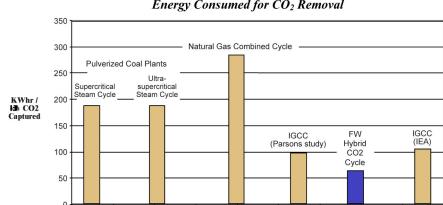
# **Objectives**

The objectives are to optimize the plant process, complete a conceptual design of the plant, and estimate plant capital and operating cost to assess the feasibility of this advanced power technology.

# Accomplishments

Energy Consumed for CO2 Removal

The plant conceptual design, a detailed thermodynamic cycle analysis, and the design of the gasifier and char combustor were completed. The results of the project to date show that the Foster Wheeler CO<sub>2</sub> hybrid cycle can sequester CO<sub>2</sub> with greater efficiency than other leading sequestration concepts, including IGCC with CO<sub>2</sub> separation.



Energy Consumed for CO<sub>2</sub> Removal

# **Benefits**

This technology offers the following key benefits:

- A completely zero emissions stockless plant that can produce power and a high pressure CO<sub>2</sub> exhaust stream more efficiently than conventional gasification technologies.
- CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration is achieved while avoiding the costly, energy-intensive CO shifting, CO<sub>2</sub> chemical/physical absorption, and CO<sub>2</sub> stripping processes used in conventional gasification technology.
- A wide range of inexpensive coals can be used as fuel because fluidized bed technology is used for both the gasification and combustion processes.
- Minimal water is used in the process because water scrubbing and water gas shift processes are avoided.
- All effluent streams from the process (SO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, NOx, N<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, metals, ash) are concentrated for efficient reuse or disposal.
- The CO<sub>2</sub> exhaust stream is provided inherently at pressure from the process.
- It is a simplified process offering higher reliability and lower plant cost.